

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868.

[No. 2104.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS.

Done in GOLD LEAF ON GLASS; NEXT door to Mr. L. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
45 casks Rice,
75 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on "Camelton."

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next.

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
45 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
No. first quality molasses
5 do. green copperas
5 do. alum
30 do. brown sugar
30 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
200 lbs. bacon, well cured
3 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for mill use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

At all times

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

2av4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M. Cholla, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had. Apply as above.

January 12.

5m

MR. G. GENESIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising Office, a P. will continue them as heretofore.

MR. GENESIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John A. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Bluing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefsey.

Nov. 28.

In Common Council,

FEBRUARY 10, 1868.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter,
Wm. Harper,
John Muncester,
Andrew Flemming,
Robert Anderson,
Bernard Bryan,
Abraham Paw,
William Rhodes,
William Newton,
James Lawracon,
John Johnston,
Erd. Marsteller

For the 1st ward.

For the 2d ward.

For the 3d ward.

For the 4th ward.

The election for the first ward to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. McKnight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. McRae, C. C.

February 12

dtM

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinand Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1868 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

Tract of LAND,

Containing about 1115 Acres.

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, recorded in Prince William county.

Wm. A. G. Dade,

John Lawton,

Benj. Botts.

Feb. 8.

Comrs.

dtM

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
5 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Sheet,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, &

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bills. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Sclt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

2av

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

The Subscriber has for Sale, op-

posite the market house,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

John Bogan.

Feb. 26.

3t

One Cent REWARD.

Abandoned from the service of my Family about two weeks since,

An apprentice girl fifteen years of age by name of KITTY LUCAS;

ALL persons are forewarned from harbouring her at their peril. If she can be found in this city an additional reward will be given but no charges paid.

Philip Wanton.

Feb. 26.

3t

Tax COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the "Books of Subscription" will be opened at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 3 P. M.

Robert Brent,
Daniel Carroll,
of Duddington,
Thomas Monroe,
James D. Barry,
Frederick May,
Samuel H. Smith,
Jonah Thompson,
Jonathan Swift,
Thomas Vowell,
Cuthbert Powell,
John Janney,
Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Subscription of Two Thousand Shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.— This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Blad's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchaser giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, 1868.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE

On the Bill for increasing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, February 17.

In committee of the whole, Mr. TIGG in the chair, the bill was read.

The first section of this bill provides that the president of the United States shall be authorized, in addition to the present peace establishment, to raise one regiment of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one battalion of riflemen. The 2d section provides that the president be authorized in all cases of imminent danger, when in his opinion the defence or safety of the U. States shall require it, to increase the number of men in each company of infantry on the peace establishment of the United States to 100.

The third section provides for the clothing the cavalry and riflemen.

The fourth and last section provides that the troops shall receive the same pay as allowed to those now in service.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would call the attention of the house to one single circumstance. If they passed this bill, besides raising these regiments, they authorized the president at his discretion to raise an additional number of 2038 men by increasing the number of men in each company now in service, to 100 men. He did not wish to leave this discretion with the president. He was himself opposed to adding any men to the peace establishment. If the emergency required an additional number of men he would raise them, but not on the permanent establishment. He therefore moved to strike out the second section, to take the sense of the house on giving the president a discretionary power to add to the peace establishment.

Mr. FISK said they had been in session a long time, and done but little towards the purpose for which they were called together. The season was now approaching when the ships of war of a nation with whom we were but one remove from war could ride with safety in our waters, get possession of our harbors and seize our ships, and here they sat quiet as though no danger existed. In addition to this he was very far from believing that the enterprise which a few months ago had agitated the western country, was quiet—

from these conspirators now as before, they were detected. Gentlemen tell us, said Mr. F. that they are willing to take measures if it should be necessary, but still oppose them when they are presented. Let us not remain inactive, quiet spectators, but take such measures as are proposed. My constituents form a part of the inhabitants of our frontier; we do not fear to meet an enemy, but suffer us to be prepared and ready to meet them. The gentleman says that the bill is objectionable because it authorizes the president to increase the military peace establishment. There is certainly no more danger in this than in authorizing him to call out 100,000 militia; and I believe the gentleman was an advocate for that law, who is now afraid of one or two thousand men. There is no difference whatever in the cases; and it is necessary to give discretionary power in cases of emergency which are within the scope of probability. I hope therefore the section will not be stricken out. In time of peace it would be questionable whether our present force is sufficient, or that proposed too large; and at least, in case of emergency, it will add to our present force two or three thousand men, so as better to guard our most exposed posts. It will be unpardonable, not to say criminal, in the house to remain quiet under present appearances; for we have neither assurance of peace, nor evidence which would authorize us to arrest our preparations. I had rather the bill on the table for raising a provisional army had been called up; but as it is under the management of a committee who have not called it up, I hope this will be acted on.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was willing to take up the bill for the war establishment if necessary, and pass it; and would rather do this than add to the military peace establishment.

Mr. VERNUM (Speaker) said they had been called together to provide for defence, and what had been done towards it? They had ordered a number of gun-boats and appropriated money for erecting a few fortifications. Thus far, said he, we have gone, but no farther. Are prospects any better now than they were when we were called together? Any information that the nation with whom we are at variance is more friendly than she was at the time Congress assembled? I believe not. Whether we have war or not, I believe it expedient to add a small number of men to the peace establishment. Look at the situation of your western country. It is a fact that your posts have been surrounded by savages who have been urged on by civilized nations in the north, and can at any moment attack and scalp your whole garrison before we can afford any assistance. Is it not prudent to strengthen our garrisons? I think we ought, and the number proposed in the bill will not be too many. I believe it is also

necessary to have a larger force than we now have at the mouth of the Mississippi river. It is well known how we have been menaced in that quarter from within and without. Is the aspect there now more promising? Its situation forbids us to draw that conclusion. What would be the situation of our country, if New Orleans were to be seized by an enemy? It would cost vast blood and treasure to regain it. These circumstances, even were there not now particular threatenings, would call for an increase of our peace establishment; but while all the nations of Europe are in contest, and we may expect aggression from them in one quarter or other, it is doubly necessary. It may become necessary for you to raise a considerable army. If these troops are now ordered to be raised, it will produce a good effect when we are called upon to raise a larger number. Look at our situation—here we are week after week without taking effectual measures. It has been said that 100,000 militia have been detached and organized ready for service. True, they have been detached to render you six months service, if called upon before the 18th day of April, when the term of service expires; and it would be impossible to get a bill thro' both houses, and make a new detachment before that time expires. This is a suitable measure to the times, and I hope the motion of my colleague will not prevail. I hope this bill will pass, and that Congress will set about making another detachment from the militia if necessary, the president not being authorized to do it, and the term of the present detachment expiring on the 18th of April next. If we are to do nothing for the defence of the country, or towards putting it in a posture of defence, it would be better for us to adjourn and go home.

Mr. TAYLOR wished that this bill had found its way to consideration sooner than it had. The argument well urged by the gentleman last up of the extent of our territory, and on the tender point of our Louisiana possessions, had immense weight. But there was another consideration of infinitely more importance even than the situation of Louisiana, of that country suspected to have been disaffected, not yet to have tasted sufficiently of the sweets of liberty to appreciate its benefits. What, said he, has the house done this very session? Appropriated a million of dollars for the erection of fortifications. Will the present establishment employed for the purpose of manning the forts heretofore built, be sufficient to occupy the additional fortifications? No. Supposing that the economy and calculations of former legislatures declared the present force to be sufficient—I at once declare that it is not now competent. Reckon up your fortifications, and you will find that the present establishment there are not men enough to sweep the gang-way and keep the cannon clean. Erect fortifications without garrisons, and you erect strong holds for the enemy; you lay an embargo with a vengeance, let them get possession of your strong posts, and they will let us sail when they please, and keep us at home when they please. I had rather that the fortifications of our inlets and harbors should be swept from the face of the earth, than that we should have thus begun a system and made mere patch-work of it. If you have erected fortifications, by which, from want of garrisons, you cannot repel a single frigate, or even a few boats from a frigate, instead of doing good, you entail disgrace on yourselves, and mischief to your posterity. It is said indeed that we have militia. Do not gentlemen know that the exercises for fortifications are very different from those of ordinary troops; and militia, who might be able handsomely to display a column, or go thro' the manual, would do as well in fortifications, as men taken from the back woods and put on board a man of war, would do for sea service. The number of men contemplated in the bill is not sufficiently large I grant. It is a fault. Yet there are sufficient to keep the enemy in check—to keep them out of the fortifications already erected, and if you do not man them you have erected so many strong holds for the enemy. The number is reasonable; it is too little, but such as it is I shall vote for it.

Mr. DAWSON moved that the committee now rise. He was opposed to the bill altogether at this time. After the measures which had been taken all looking to war, this was not the time to discuss the peace establishment. If we have war I ask gentlemen what is to be expected from these few men? If we have war of which we may better judge before we part hence, what necessity for an addition to our peace establishment? We must in that event raise a much larger number of men. A bill already reported goes to raising an army of 15 or 20,000 men. It was my intention not to have called up this bill, until we had disposed of the bill for a war establishment, lest the sense of the house should be given on the peace establishment from a contemplation of circumstances calling for a war establishment. If it shall appear probable that we shall not have war, it may be necessary to add to our peace establishment. In my judgement it would not only be wrong but extremely impolitic to decide on this bill now.

The question on Mr. Dawson's motion for the rising of the committee having been put.

Mr. RHEA (T.) opposed the motion for the rising of the committee. He did not approve

this going into committee day after day, and rising without doing what the nation expected of them. He expressed himself strongly in favor of the bill. He alluded to the situation of the western country and particularly mentioned the case of a party of the U.S. military conveying home an Indian chief who were arrested in their progress. The present force should be moveable by the four winds of Heaven to any one point to make it in any degree efficient. N. Orleans he said might be taken now; the re-taking of it would cost forty times as much as its preservation for many years.

Mr. KELLY wished for information as to the particular destination of this force, for what specific purpose it was intended, on what information it was grounded, whether for garrison, or field service, or for what service. If he could receive information of the necessity of this and be convinced of its propriety, he should vote for it, otherwise he must vote for the rising of the committee.

[Debate to be continued.]

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, Feb. 22

Mr. WHITE—Mr. President—It is with much pain and regret, sir, that I rise to announce to the Senate the irreparable loss our country has sustained in the death of one of her worthiest citizens and most distinguished patriots. Time has measured and told the days of another venerable sage of the revolution. JOHN DICKENSON the illustrious cotemporary and friend of Washington and Franklin is now no more his head and heart devoted to the service and love of his country, till his locks were bleached by the frowns of more than seventy winters, have now descended in silence to the grave. No humble eulogy of mine shall attempt to approach his exalted merits. The happiness of his fellow citizens was his only aim, and upon the grateful hearts of his countrymen is indelibly engraven the dearest memento of his wisdom and his worth. Those who shared his personal acquaintance will never forget his private virtues—volunteers from his pen that do honor to the age and that will be read and admired as long as the love of science and freedom shall be cherished, record his inflexible patriotism; and the liberties of this country, which he contributed so essentially in establishing, will I hope long, very long indeed, sir, continue to be the proud and unshaken monument of his fame. The feelings of every gentleman of this honorable body will I am sure be in unison on the motion I am about to propose, it is an humble tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That the senate is penetrated with the full sense of the merit and patriotism of the late John Dickenson, esq. deceased, and that the members thereof do wear creps on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of that illustrious patriot.

This resolution was immediately adopted.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON, December 25.

The expedition under Sir Charles Cotton and General Spencer, sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth for the coast of Portugal.

Private accounts from the Hague, of so late a date as Friday last, state the arrival of Mr. Talleyrand at that place; and that king Louis was about to set out for Paris. It is not improbable that Louis may be transplanted to Portugal, and that Holland will be incorporated with the French empire.

December 24.

Arrival of Admiral Murray at La Plata. In consequence of the late very unfavorable state of the weather very serious apprehensions were generally entertained as to the safety of Admiral Murray, and the transports under his convoy. It is with more than common satisfaction, therefore, that we have to announce the safe arrival of that gallant commander, with all the transports under his convoy, at Cork.

The Polyphemus and Africa, two of the admiral's squadron, have brought home with them one million and a half of dollars, and the greater part of the transports are said to be deeply laden with hides and tallow. On the whole, the Spanish, or rather French governor Liniers, seems to have conducted himself with much honor and moderation. From this praise, however, we must particularly except his treatment of General Beresford; and perhaps even his honorable dismissal of General Whitelocke must be imputed to a just sense of the English strength, and of the consequent possibility of future retaliation, than to the sensations of a generous mind. Be the origin however what it may, the merchants have reaped the advantage of it, and Buenos Ayres, in a commercial point of view was not taken in vain.

The emigration of the Portuguese to Brazil has put England in a very different situa-

tion with respect to the Rio de Janeiro, and if the new ministry should have the courage to attempt the recovery of Montevideo, an enterprise hitherto abandoned, they may renew it with double their former advantages. The capitulation of Whitelocke (for such it was) is not, we hope, to be considered as final. The honor of the country will never be clear till La Plata is a British province.

AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Importance of its Contents.

In another part of our paper will be seen the treaty between Austria and France, which we were compelled to defer to this day, from the overflow of some more urgent information.

The general object of this treaty is to arrange these new relations which the occupation of the mouths of the Cattaro have produced between Austria and France, or rather between France and Turkey. The mouth of the Cattaro was one of the southern outworks of the Turkish empire; and the possession of them by the French emperor, secures him a camp of entrenchment and of attack; a position of controul and of offence against that devoted kingdom, whenever it may suit his purposes to attack it. Hence the long effort of France to procure, and Russia to defend it. Russia having become the confederate of France, and its partner in the future spoil, surrendered up the river and province of Cattaro as one of the means of enabling her ally to hunt down their common game; and Russia having surrendered this very important position, it became impossible for Austria to continue her secret resistance.

The Ex-Venetian States surrendered by the second and third articles are bare of the indemnities to Austria in the treaty of Lunville. It is thus that France has gradually recalled all that she then gave; the treaty of Presburg took Venice, and the treaty of Fontenbleau took the Venetian States. These cessions are important in a double point of view; in the first place, as rendering France invincible mistress of the Adriatic; in the second, as evincing the complete subjection of the emperor Francis. Bonaparte has no ally, all are his slaves or his enemies.

It should not here pass unobserved, that this extraordinary man is sparing no efforts to get all the sea coast and ports of Europe into his possession. His purpose is very manifest. It is a policy, the ultimate end of which is to cherish France into a naval power more equal to contend against England. The sea coast is naturally the cradle of the seamen, and the principal ports the most fertile repositories for their supply. The exchange of Flushing for East Friesland and Iver, is an additional proof and example of his anxiety for the maritime interests of France.

The fourth article concedes on the part of Austria, that certain source of future weakness to the power which is humiliating enough to grant it—a military road through the Austrian dominion to Istria and Dalmatia. The greatest proof of the completeness of Prussian subjection was in the military road granted through his dominions to the duke of Warsaw. The emperor Francis, therefore, by this article, would appear as great a slave as the king of Prussia himself. It is needless, we suppose, to add, that a military road includes the right of the power to whom it is granted, to send troops, cannon, &c. from one extremity of it to another. To mend the matter, the number of these troops is not limited in the treaty of Fontenbleau.

This same article, moreover, contains proof positive of the future intentions of the emperor Napoleon; with respect to Turkey. This military road is extended to Istria and Dalmatia. But why does Bonaparte want this road to two provinces which do not belong to him? Most assuredly for no other purpose but for their conquest and annexation.

The three remaining articles of the treaty the 5th, 6th and 7th, are merely formal, stipulating the free passage of the Russians in their return from Cattaro, and engaging to evacuate Brannau, within one month after the exchange of ratifications.

December 28.

The Gazette extraordinary, containing the dispatches of Lord Strangford and Sir Sidney Smith, was published yesterday morning. The details respecting the removal of the royal family of Portugal are peculiarly interesting, and that very important event appears to have been brought about almost exclusively by the activity, prudence and decision of Lord Strangford. The noble lord has displayed eminent talents in determining the conduct of the prince regent, who was for some time irresolute. The measures, however, which were adopted by his lordship, in which he was ably aided by Sir Sidney Smith, recalled the prince regent from his mistaken course of submission to Bonaparte to a just sense of his interests, and the true dignity of his character. The hostile attitude which the court of Lisbon, with the view of conciliating Bonaparte, assumed, induced Lord Strangford to demand his passports. He proceeded on board the British fleet, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, who commanded a strict blockade of the Tagus. His lordship merits every praise for the proceeding he next adopted, wishing to discover the effect produced by the blockade, he went to Lisbon in a flag of truce. After a long conference with the

prince regent, his lordship placed himself under the protection of the British fleet. The prince directed all his appeals, and all his hopes, to the departure of the most seasonable, for, Smith's dispatch, the hills near Lis-

Tagus. The Gaz-

notice of the Russ-

ferred no opposition to the Russian fleet, and we the Russian squadron then knew that their re-

ina state of hostility,

of the Portuguese fleet

reinforced by some ships

force to nine sail of the

we have already stated

command of commodore

by the Portuguese fleet

the prince regent inter-

and it was not till after

the Tagus, that his de-

for the Brazils was ma-

Alexandria Da

SATURDAY,

C. Thompson,

requests the ladies and

honor him with their

day's, which he will

better accommodation.

February 25.

We have recd

ington Society, a copy

ed on Monday last for

will preclude its insert

when it shall appear.

Reports from Wash

unfavorable to an acco

ferences with Great

were received by gover

evening, from our min

be not of a conciliating

terday communicated

gross in a confidential

remained with closed d

is likewise said, the

reminded the raising 6

visible dispatch, and call

actual service.

Captain Goksbury,

on Wednesday last, in

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prince regent, his lordship induced him to place himself under the protection of this country. The prince, he observes, "wisely directed all his apprehension to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet." The departure of the royal family took place most seasonable, for, according to Sir Sidney Smith's dispatch, the French army was seen in the hills near Lisbon when the fleet left the Tagus. The Gazette of yesterday takes notice of the Russian squadron, which offered no opposition to the sailing of the Portuguese fleet, and we understand that neither the Russian squadron nor Sir Sidney Smith then knew that their respective countries were in a state of hostility. Previous to the sailing of the Portuguese fleet, Sir Sidney had been reinforced by some ships, which increased his force to nine sail of the line, four of which as we have already stated, he detached under the command of Commodore Moore to accompany the Portuguese fleet. It was first reported the prince regent intended to go to Madeira, and it was not till after the fleet had cleared the Tagus, that his determination to proceed for the Brazils was made known.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

C. Thompson, Portrait Painter, requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Saturday's, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation. February 25.

We have received from the Washington Society, a copy of the Oration delivered on Monday last for publication, its length will preclude its insertion till Tuesday next when it shall appear.

Reports from Washington are extremely unfavorable to an accommodation of our differences with Great Britain. Dispatches were received by government on Thursday evening, from our minister at London, said to be not of a conciliating nature—they were yesterday communicated to both houses of Congress in a confidential manner, and the house remained with closed doors at 4 o'clock. It is likewise said, the President has recommended the raising 6 regiments with all possible dispatch and calling 25,000 militia into actual service.

Captain Goldsbury, who arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, in the brig Apollo, 46 days from Madeira, informs, that on the 24th Dec. a British squadron of 4 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and a number of transports, having on board 3000 troops, arrived off Funchal, and immediately took possession of the island of Madeira. The fleet was commanded by rear admiral Hood, and the troops by major gen. Beresford.

Captain G. remarks, that previous to the arrival of the British fleet, preparations were made to defend the island; that batteries were erected on the shore, and troops placed therein; that the fleet appeared off the town about 8 o'clock in the morning, and with a fresh breeze soon went in, and laid themselves in line of battle, with springs on their cables; the transports standing off and on; that the admiral sent a note to the governor, giving him 15 minutes to answer his request, which was to give up the place to the British, or stand in his defence, as he should in case of refusal, immediately fire on the town; that the governor, not having time to collect all his troops, consented to the terms of capitulation and delivered up the island.

Captain G. also adds, that an embargo was laid by the British Admiral, on all vessels in port; that he was driven out intentionally in the night; and escaped. He did not learn how long the embargo was to continue.

We extract from the Raleigh Register, the following reply of the President of the U. States to the Address of the Legislature of North Carolina.

"To the General Assembly of North Carolina.

"The wrongs our country has suffered, fellow citizens, by violations of those moral rules which the author of our being has implanted in man as the law of his nature, to govern him in his associated, as well as individual character, have been such as justly to excite the sensibilities you express, a deep abhorrence at indications threatening a substitution of power for right in the intercourse between nations. Not less worthy of your indignation have been the machinations of parricides, who have endeavored to bring into danger the union of these states, and to subvert for the purposes of inordinate ambition, a government founded on the will of its citizens, and directed to no object but their happiness.

"I learn, with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and respect, your approbation of my conduct in the various charges

which my country has been pleased to confide to me at different times; and especially that the administration of our public affairs, since my accession to the chief magistracy, has been so far satisfactory that my continuance in that office after its present term, would be acceptable to you. But, that I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully."

[The residue of the reply is in similar terms with the reply made by the president to the other state legislatures.]

A spirited article in a late London print on the recent British orders, concludes in the following terms:

"These orders we take it, are as good as a declaration of war against America; and their effect will be, instead of reducing the tone, and crippling the means of our enemy, to give us another. We shall then have to fight with all the world for commerce, without a soul to buy an article from us, and whilst we rule the sea, there will not be an inch of coast free to receive a bale of our commodities."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 24.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported the bill to them committed for the amendment of the embargo law, with amendments, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. Whitehill presented a resolution of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in the Congress of the U. S. to use their endeavors to have an amendment made to the constitution of the U. S. that the federal judges should hold their offices for a term of years, be removable on the joint address of a majority of both houses of congress and in cases of impeachment that a majority should be sufficient for conviction.

Mr. Whitehill moved that they be committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to which had been referred the resolution before the house on the subject.

A considerable discussion on this motion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Whitehill withdrew the motion that the resolution might lie on the table and Mr. J. Clay renewed the motion.

The opponents to commitment argued that this was not a resolution of the legislature of the state in form as it was a distinct resolution of the two houses, the signature of the governor or not being affixed to it, and the constitution requiring his signature to every act of the legislature. That this was merely a recommendation to the representatives of that state, and could not be considered an official instruction.

The advocates of reference contended that this was the expression of the opinion of the legislature of that state, as such tendered to the house and not considered as a legislative act which required the signature of the governor. The reason why this method was adopted was, that it was well known that the signature of the governor of the state would be refused to any resolution in favor of such an amendment to the constitution; and this was the only manner in which the sense of the legislature could have been expressed.

The speakers in favor of commitment were Messrs. Smilie, J. Clay, Marion, Holland, Macion, Southard, and Ellzey; against Messrs. Milnor, Kelly, Barker, Dana, Goldsborough, Lyon, Cook and Tallmadge.

The resolution was finally committed, 82 to 23.

Mr. Smilie laid upon the table for consideration the following order as a part of the rules of the house.

If any member in speaking shall violate decorum and order, he shall be called to order by the Speaker or may be called to order by any member, in either of which cases he shall immediately sit down: the objectionable words may then be repeated by the member calling to order, and if required be taken down in writing by the clerk and read, whereupon the member called to order may either deny, retract, explain, apologize for the words spoken. If the house be satisfied therewith no farther proceedings shall be had, but if otherwise, he shall be subject to the censure of the house at its discretion according to the constitutional provisions in that respect.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to permit John L. Gardner, and John Prince, junior, to dispatch a vessel to Sierra Leone on the coast of Africa, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bills to extend credit on revenue bonds, and appropriating money for the support of the military establishment, were read the third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Pitkin in the chair; On the bill to remit the duties on the importation of

the monument to be erected to the memory of the officers who fell in the attack on Tripoli.

Mr. Milner's motion for adding a section to the bill for covering and raising the monument being under consideration.

A considerable debate arose on it, in which Messrs. Milner, Rowan, Cook, Nicholas, Van Dyke, Campbell and Lyon supported the motion; and Messrs. McCoo, Smilie, Stanford, D. R. Williams, Taylor and Alexander opposed it.

When the question on the amendment was at length taken, and negatived, 50 to 42.

The committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

The bill being under consideration, Mr. Milner renewed the amendment which he offered to the bill in committee of the whole.

The house adjourned, near five o'clock.

Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the senate be appointed, who, with three members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by the said house, shall have the application of the money appropriated by the act making a further appropriation for the support of a library, passed 21st February, 1806; and that the secretary give information thereof to the house of representatives—which was adopted, and Messrs. Mitchell, Adams and Gilts, appointed on the part of the senate.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Ship Commerce, James Crowdhill, in 45 days from the Isle of Mayo with a cargo of Salt.

Called at the Isle of Mayo, while the Commerce lay there, on the 27th Dec. a brig from N. York, name unknown, commanded by capt. Jenkins, who left Mayo to proceed to Port Praya, Isle St. Jago.

Dec. 31, an English 40 gun ship called the Argo, sent his boat on board to examine the ship and papers.

Called in the 5th Jan. the Brothers, capt. Benj. Waith, 24 days from Nantucket, bound on a whaling voyage to the South Seas; on the 8th instant called in the ship Chili, 27 days from Nantucket bound on a whaling voyage to the South Seas.

Left the Isle of Mayo, on the 13th January. Left there the ship Phoenix, from Nants, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in 6 days; ship Frederic, Moore, from Gibraltar, bound to Portland, to sail in 6 days; and ship James, Parker, of N. Y. from Cork, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days.

Feb. 3d. in lat 21, 22 N. long. 63, 52, W. boarded by a French privateer, the captain of which informed me that my ship was a good prize, being from an enemies port, but being only salt laden, was not worth sending in, returned me my papers and ship again, treated politely and suffered to proceed. Feb. 5th, lat 22, 24 N. long. 66, 12, W. boarded by an English frigate treated politely and suffered to proceed.

Feb. 12th lat. 26, 11, N. long. 70, 24, west, spoke the schooner Hero, from Boston, bound to N. Orleans, 14 days out.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	30
4 pound loaf	15
2 pound loaf	7 1/2
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,

Clerk of the Market.

February 27.

The present Sadler and Harness-maker at Occoquan, being about to move away, the situation will be vacant. Encouragement will be given to a man of good character who will prosecute said business.

N. Ellicott.

February 27.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be sold at the Vendue Store, a variety of ELEGANT FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Sophas, Desks, Book Cases, Bureaus Secretaries, Stands, Dining and Card Tables, &c.

P. G. Marsteller,

February 27.

Tax COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed under the act of the Congress of the United States, "Authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for erecting the same, hereby give notice that the Books of Subscription will be opened at Stille's Hotel in the city of Washington, on the first Monday in April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 3 P. M.

Robert Brent,
Daniel Carroll,
of Duddington,
Thomas Monroe,
James D. Barry,
Frederick May,
Samuel H. Smith,
Jonah Thompson,
Jonathan Swift,
Thomas Vowell,
Cuthbert Powell,
Elisha Jannet,
Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Subscription of Two Thousand Shares, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each share at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid in instalments of Ten dollars at such times as the company shall fix.

Form of a Power required from those who make use of an agent.

I empower _____ to subscribe for me, in my name, for _____ shares of Potomac Bridge Stock, under the "Act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the District of Columbia."

February 19.

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NOTICE.

I bartered for a note of 120 dollars, drawn some months ago by one SAWYER, and now payable; but cannot withhold my surprise at the way he has managed with it. He now says it was fraudulently obtained, and he will not consent to pay it. Why, in the name of honesty, did he not advertise it immediately, to prevent the innocent from being deceived with it? His notice of yesterday, however, solves the problem at once. He says I was so inconsiderate as to take the note without enquiring of him whether it would be paid! A handsome compliment on the wisdom of a Representative of the U. States!—I should have been loath to have insulted him by "enquiring" if he really would be as good as his promise! If the runners of banks had this to do with all paper they discounted, they would indeed be runners. Had Madame Fortuna smiled on Mr. S. instead of the villain that defrauded him, would he, on discovering him to be a sharper, have returned him the spoils, or would he have bore it off with amazing resignation?

I must proceed legally to obtain the amount of the note.

Robert Hall.

February 26.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 11.

Attention.

THE Privates of the Volunteer Rifle Corps of Alexandria, are requested to meet at Mr. Hucorri's tavern, on Saturday evening next, precisely at 7 o'clock, to receive a communication of much importance.

A. Lindo,
J. Smith,
P. McCutcheon.

February 25.

M. B. They will please to come prepared to pay a small sum expended by the committee.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mouth Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoot & Co.

January 30.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE, the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Loxley.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situated near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house, and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum-Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Ferley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 260 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Mopongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland,
Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9—(15.)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS of last year's growth. Peas, early Charleston, Marrowfat, do. Green Roncival, do. Early Dwarf Beans, assorted, Lima do. Vandyke do. Cabbage, Early York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red, White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery, Endive, Spinage, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion, Early, Long, Green, and Common Cucumber, Lettice, Early, Selesia, Ice, and Royal, do. Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts.

A. L. S. O.

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of Green House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Chaddock, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear Fruit.

Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.

February 13.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Payne and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 24.

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if brought home.

LAWRENCE HOOF, sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last,

A Negro Man named DAMON.

ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty one years of age, slender made and a likely fellow. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took with him sundry other clothes. It is expected he has gone to Georgetown or Washington. The above reward will be given for apprehending said fellow and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Gadsby.

Feb. 22.

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of *Arionda*, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the sale lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DANE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO BOY,

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN GADSBY.

Feb. 24.

FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *HERRINGS* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote,

February 22.

NOTICE.

THE public is cautioned against receiving a note given by me to one *Garner*, for the amount of 120 dollars. This note has got into the hands of one *Robert Hall*, who was inconsiderate enough to take it, without enquiring of me or any one whether it would be paid. The said note was obtained by such scandalous fraud and villainy, that I never will consent to pay it on any account.

L. Sawyer.

February 25.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig *Favorita*, capt. John Stacey

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig *Ruth*, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Water Locker*, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves. Further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overseer, away from Neiley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called *BILLY*, between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and hoarse; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

A French and English Gazette.

To masters of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, for his correspondence.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Gordon and Stewart.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe & Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jares, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, raw and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to trouble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto.

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

MADEIRA,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, raw and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt. alab.

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint

indigo, alum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

english and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY

SAMUEL SNOW

(For the Proprietor)

VOL VIII

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